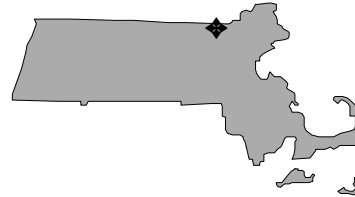


Size: 2,292 acres
Mission: Train troops and test ordnance, material, and equipment
HRS Score: 35.57; placed on NPL in February 1990
IAG Status: IAG signed in May 1991
Contaminants: VOCs, PCBs, pesticides, and heavy metals
Media Affected: Groundwater and soil
Funding to Date: \$12.6 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$2.3 million (FY1999)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY1999



Middlesex County, Massachusetts

Restoration Background

In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of the Sudbury Training Annex, a subpost of Fort Devens in eastern Massachusetts. Environmental studies since FY80 identified several site types, including an old landfill, disposal and dump areas, a fire training pit, ordnance test areas, a leach field, underground storage tanks (USTs), a drum storage area, a burning ground area, and a chemical research and development area. In FY86, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) activities confirmed groundwater contamination at two sites. The primary contaminants at the installation are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and pesticides in groundwater and soil.

Interim Actions at the installation include removal of drums, petroleum-contaminated soil, and a UST. In the mid-1980s, the installation excavated fuel-contaminated soil from a burning ground area and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated soil from a transformer storage area.

In FY94, the installation removed 2,300 tons of contaminated soil, 15 tons of debris, 107 abandoned drums, and 13 abandoned oil USTs. In FY95, the installation identified two additional sites, bringing the total number of identified sites to 74. Cleanup and study actions at individual sites included signing decision documents for no further action at 19 sites; completing the FS, Proposed Plan, and Record of Decision (ROD) for 5 sites and initiating Remedial Design (RD) activities; completing the final RI for 5 sites; completing Screening Site Inspections (SSIs) for 15 sites; initiating SSIs for 10 sites; and performing Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses for 4 sites. The installation also removed 1,200 tons of arsenic-contaminated soil.

The Army signed a ROD for five sites, completed RD for those sites, and began Remedial Action (RA). The installation began an

Environmental Baseline Survey. SSIs of 15 sites were completed. The Army performed Removal Actions at nine sites, resulting in removal of 11,800 cubic yards of soil contaminated with total petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and metals. RODs for no further action were signed for five additional sites.

In early FY97, the Army completed Removal Actions at nine sites for metals, pesticides, PAHs, and VOCs. All outstanding Site Inspections were completed by early FY97. The installation also completed an archive search for unexploded ordnance (UXO) and an installation-wide arsenic study, and installed a landfill cap. Site cleanups were completed, and a ROD for no further action was signed, for Sites A4, A7, and A9. The installation implemented an innovative Geonet gas venting system and consolidated the removed soil from nine sites as subgrade under the landfill cap, saving off-site disposal costs.

A technical review committee (TRC) was formed in FY90. The TRC helped foster partnerships with EPA and state regulatory agencies and gave local environmental groups a means of participating in the review process for the installation cleanup program. In FY96, the commander of the installation determined that there was insufficient public interest to convert the TRC to a Restoration Advisory Board.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation completed closure of 93 monitoring wells, five abandoned septic systems, and four water supply wells. A 3-year installation-wide arsenic study was completed. This study concluded that no human health risks exist but that more data are required to determine ecological risks. The installation identified two remaining sites for limited Removal Action.

The property transfer split among the Air Force (AF), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the U.S. Fish &

Wildlife Service is expected early in 1999 and has been delayed by ongoing negotiations between the agencies. However, appropriate Environmental Condition of Property Statements and Memorandums of Agreement were sent to the U.S. Forces Command for approval.

The cultural and natural resources survey was also completed. A UXO survey was completed and found UXO residue in one building that will require remediation.

Plan of Action

- In FY99, collect data with EPA to determine ecological risks associated with the arsenic study
- Achieve deletion of the installation from the National Priorities List (NPL) in FY99
- Transfer property to the Department of Interior, AF, and FEMA in FY99
- Receive regulatory concurrence on finding of No Human Health or Environmental Risk in FY99
- Examine all CERCLA sites and determine CERFA designation by the BRAC cleanup team in FY99
- Complete all BRAC activities, except long-term monitoring by FY05

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

